

Exercice 1 : dérivée de la forme $u+v$

$$f_1(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$f_2(x) = x + \sqrt{x}$$

$$f_3(x) = x^3 + x^2$$

$$f_4(x) = x^3 + x + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f_5(x) = 4 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f_6(x) = x^2 + x + 4 + \frac{1}{x}$$

Correction : $(u+v)' = u' + v'$

$f'_1(x) = 2x$	$f'_2(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$f'_3(x) = 3x^2 + 2x$
$f'_4(x) = 3x^2 + 1 - 2x^{-3}$ $f'_4(x) = 3x^2 + 1 - \frac{2}{x^3}$	$f'_5(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2}$	$f'_6(x) = 2x + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$

Remarques:

$$f'_4(x) = 3x^2 + 1 - 2x^{-3} = 3x^2 + 1 - \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{3x^5 + x^3 - 2}{x^3}$$

$$f'_6(x) = 2x + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 + x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

Exercice 2 : dérivée de la forme ku (k réel)

$$f_1(x) = \frac{x^4}{5}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{-1}{x}$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{1}{5x}$$

Correction : $(ku)' = k u'$ (k réel)

$$f'_1(x) = \frac{1}{5} \times 4x^3 = \frac{4x^3}{5}$$

$$f'_2(x) = (-1) \times \left(\frac{-1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'_3(x) = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{-1}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{5x^2}$$

Exercice 3 : dérivée d'un polynôme

$$f_1(x) = 4x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + 6$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 6}{3}$$

$$f_3(x) = 3x^5 + 7x^2 + 1$$

Correction

$$f'_1(x) = 4 \times 3x^2 - \frac{2}{3} \times 2x + 0 = 12x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x$$

$$f'_2(x) = \frac{1}{3}(2x - 2 + 0) = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$f'_3(x) = 3 \times 5x^4 + 7 \times 2x + 0 = 15x^4 + 14x$$

Exercice 4 : dérivée d'un produit uv

$$f_1(x) = x\sqrt{x}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{1}{x}\sqrt{x}$$

$$f_3(x) = (\sqrt{x}+1)^2$$

$$f_4(x) = x^2(2x+4)$$

$$f_5(x) = \frac{1}{x^5}(3-x)$$

$$f_6(x) = (4x-1)\frac{1}{x^6}$$

Correction : $(uv)' = u'v + v'u$

$$f'_1(x) = 1 \times \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times x = \sqrt{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2}$$

$$f'_2(x) = \frac{-1}{x^2} \times \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-\sqrt{x}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-2}{2x\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'_3(x) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times (\sqrt{x}+1) = \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'_4(x) = 2x \times (2x+4) + 2 \times x^2 = 4x^2 + 8x + 2x^2 = 6x^2 + 8x$$

$$f'_5(x) = -5x^{-6} \times (3-x) + (-1) \times x^{-5} = \frac{-5(3-x)}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^5} = \frac{-5(3-x)}{x^6} - \frac{x}{x^6} = \frac{-15+5x-x}{x^6} = \frac{4x-15}{x^6}$$

$$f'_6(x) = 4 \times \frac{1}{x^6} + (-6)x^{-7} \times (4x-1) = \frac{4}{x^6} - \frac{6(4x-1)}{x^7} = \frac{4x-24x+6}{x^7} = \frac{-20x+6}{x^7}$$

Exercice 5 : dérivée de la forme $\frac{1}{u}$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{x^3-4}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{1}{-x^2+5x+7}$$

Correction : $\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)' = \frac{-u'}{u^2}$

$$f'_1(x) = \frac{-3x^2}{(x^3-4)^2}$$

$$f'_2(x) = \frac{-(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$f'_3(x) = \frac{-(-2x+5)}{(-x^2+5x+7)^2} = \frac{2x-5}{(-x^2+5x+7)^2}$$

Exercice 6 : dérivée de la forme $\frac{u}{v}$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{x^2-4}$$

$$f_3(x) = \frac{x^4+1}{x^3-1}$$

Correction : $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}$

$$f'_1(x) = \frac{3x^2 \times \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times x^3}{(\sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{6x^3 - x^3}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x^3}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x^3}{2x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{5x^2}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'_2(x) = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times (x^2-4) - 2x \times 2\sqrt{x}}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{\frac{(x^2-4)}{\sqrt{x}} - 4x\sqrt{x}}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{(x^2-4) - 4x^2}{\sqrt{x}(x^2-4)} = \frac{-3x^2-4}{\sqrt{x}(x^2-4)}$$

$$f'_3(x) = \frac{4x^3(x^3-1) - 3x^2(x^4+1)}{(x^3-1)^2} = \frac{4x^6 - 4x^3 - 3x^6 - 3x^2}{(x^3-1)^2} = \frac{x^6 - 4x^3 - 3x^2}{(x^3-1)^2}$$